

The Mountain Advocate.

Official Organ of the Republican Party in Knox County.

Series: Vol. 2, No. 9

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1912

Vol. IX, No. 49



CAUSE FOR THANKS

BISHOP E. H. HUGHES.

"Give thanks at the remembrance of his holiness."—Psa. 30:4.

If the spirit of gratitude is to be awakened in the hearts of those who receive this Thanksgiving message, it will be necessary that we think together of some ground that is unmistakably common to all. It is probably true that, if we wished to do so, we could find reason for thankfulness in the material side of our lives; for we have not been reduced to starvation or nakedness or homelessness. But without doubt there would be vast differences among us in this respect. Some of us have walked with steady feet up the ascent of prosperity. Others of us have slipped down the hill, which we had before climbed toward ease and independence.

From this you will see that if our thankfulness is to be unanimous, its field must be above our differences in situation and in opinion. Our gratitude must go up toward him who is the owner of the earth, with its silver and gold; toward him who by the discipline of the world's suffering prepares men for the painless and deathless country; toward him who presides over all our partisanship and is to be at last the ruler of all rulers. In this effort to gain a common and lofty ground for our gratitude, let us raise our thanksgiving to the very highest thing and let us heed this ancient commandment, "Give thanks at the remembrance of his holiness."

You will note that this text connects thanksgiving with remembrance. Perhaps more than any other day in the year this holiday is a day for a personal retrospect. The only date which would challenge its field in this respect is New Year's day, and that, as even its name indicates, looks forward rather than backward; it is a day for resolves rather than for remembrance. Whatever may be the reason for a man's gratitude, it has to do in some form with his memory. If he is thankful for his future it is because he throws into it the confidence that he has won from his past. This is true in reference even to the gratitude that a man would feel for the promised heaven. He who is thankful for worldly success gives thanks because he remembers; he who is thankful for bodily health gives thanks because he remembers. And he who is thankful for the highest things gives thanks at the remembrance of God's holiness. Thanksgiving is simply remembering seasoned with justice and reverence; it is thinking backward over the past and upward to God. It is thought climbing from the lowest to the highest. It is the mind traversing its old journeys, recognizing that God's company was all along the ways, and lifting up here and there memories of the divine holiness. The word of the psalmist thus states the process through which one must come to his real thanksgiving.

But we have here given not merely the path along which gratitude comes, but also the goal which gratitude must reach. Unless a man's heart arrives at God, the day is without meaning. An atheistic people could have no Thanksgiving day. Such a day without God would be an eye with nothing to see, a voice with nothing to hear, a heart with nothing to love. It is true that men might have a Thanksgiving day wherein they should pass from house to house and from man to man, giving praise to human-kind for help, and friendship.

But in the ordinary sense a Thanksgiving day is impossible without a God. It is the conception that he broods in holiness over our lives that alone gave the day its historic beginning and continues it until now. This psalmist thinker leads us straight to this thought. True gratitude cannot stop short of God. If ever a man is the victim of his own unfaith, it must be on Thanksgiving day. He cannot be grateful to nothingness. At that time no man can really get on unless he has a God. In deepest truth he can have no gratitude because it is impossible for him to obey the command, "Give thanks at the remembrance of his holiness."

Thanksgiving, a Hunger Festival.

"There is a story—loved by all Germanic people, and haply by the rest of mankind who know it—of gold shining at the bottom of the rushing river of ages. No atom of it was

ever taken away, because it was guarded by the immortal vigilance. Man's faith has always been that the gold of autumn between the shores of the hills will gleam in its place until the divine forsakes it. He has always worshipped the god of the yellow corn.

"Thus Thanksgiving Day has perhaps within itself two elements of perpetuity. It is the festival of the two hungers—the hunger of the fields, and the hunger of the harvester that he may himself escape the law of the harvest, which is to perish."—Munsey's Magazine.



A PUMPKIN PIE VISION

By WILBUR D. NESBIT.

Old Doddridge ate his frugal lunch
Of milk and pumpkin pie,
And fell to musing, as he ate,

Of days that were gone by.
The pie a rich aroma sent
To his reflective brain,
And, oh, the pictures it called up—
An old-time country lane.

An old-time country lane, with grass
All straggling by the side;

A boy, who trudged along the path,
With basket at his side—
A jolly boy, whose eyes were keen,
Who felt inclined to sing,
And saw the glory of the fall,
And fun in everything.

And then he saw a comely girl,
With cheeks of honest red,
Who smiled at him with sunny glance,
And tossed her shapely head.
He saw the old school-house again,
And heard the teacher speak;
And on the roads of frozen snow
He heard the wagons creak.

He saw the shellbark hickory tree;
He saw the kitchen door;
He saw the pantry shelves again—
With pumpkin pies galore;
He sniffed the tang of cider sweet—
The bloom of days gone by—
And then old Doddridge wakened up
And ate his pumpkin pie.

IN EVERYTHING GIVE THANKS

Knowledge of God's Love and Power
Is the Supreme Cause for
Thanksgiving.

Abundant harvests, national prosperity, peace and security under a government of our own choice—these are certainly grounds for thanksgiving in which every citizen can and should take part. But it is quite possible—in fact it is a common mistake—to accentuate these and other outward blessings in such a way as to make it appear as if, without them, we would as a nation have little or no ground for thanksgiving; whereas the strongest reason for universal thanksgiving would still remain if none of these were present.

The knowledge that God loves the world, that he reigns supreme and controls all forces, and is overruling all events to the ultimate overthrow of everything that is evil and establishment of absolute righteousness—that is the supreme cause for thanksgiving in as far as the things of this world are concerned.

But national thanksgiving can never be anything more than a hollow sham unless the hearts of the worshippers are warmed by personal gratitude to God for his personal love and care and protection, and for the precious and exceeding great promises which he has given us. No heart can be truly grateful to God that has not learned to trust God and to see his hand and his love in all the experiences of life.

The Facts About the McCrary Robbery

From reading the McCreary County News of last week one would think that that splendid gentleman, D. E. McQueary, editor of the Pine Knot News, had been held up and robbed of a large amount of money and valuable papers. McQueary is trying to handle that lie just like he did the 200 armed men that attended the meetings of the canvassing board at Pine Knot when the board was trying to steal the election. McQueary published in his own paper that 200 armed men from Whitley City had been in Pine Knot to intimidate those honest men. Not satisfied with that he sent the same lie to some of the daily papers. Its same old Dock Hogue scheme, tell a lie then swear to it. Anything right or wrong to help Pine Knot, McQueary says that he went to the Whitley City Improvement Company's office to get a certified copy of the articles of incorporation of that Company from the County Clerk. McQueary knew that the county clerk's office at that time was not kept in the Whitley City Improvement Company's office, but to make his story sound good he says that it is. County Clerk, Joe Myrick, has his office separate and apart from the office of the Whitley City Improvement Company, and every one else since the last election.

The truth about the whole matter is that McQueary went to the office of the Whitley City Improvement Company in Sampson's absence to get a copy of the articles of incorporation of the Whitley City Improvement Company. The original papers are kept in a pigeon hole box on a table in the Whitley City Improvement Company's office. When Sampson returned to his office and was informed of McQueary's visit and what he wanted, Sampson immediately looked for these papers and they were gone. He thought McQueary had them. In passing through Stearns Monday evening Sampson saw McQueary at the depot. He asked him for his papers and McQueary refused to give them up. Sampson finally persuaded McQueary to show him that he did not have the paper. When McQueary convinced Sampson that he did not have the papers Sampson passed on. He did not compel McQueary at the point of a revolver to give up any papers or anything else. Sampson says he had no revolver, and did not threaten McQueary in any way. McQueary assisted by Judge Jones, W. F. Hinkle and others, had framed up a scheme to give Sampson some of the same medicine they gave County Court Clerk, Joe Myrick. Its an easy matter to get a warrant in Pine Knot for any one that is for Whitley City for the County Seat. —Whitley City Banner.

Imperishable Gift for Son or Daughter
Is a Scholarship at the Wilbur R. Smith Business College, Lexington Ky. A course at this College will be an imperishable capital, and will qualify them for a fine position, for a successful life, and independence. Write for circulars.

One Cent Postage

Local business men are greatly interested in the campaign now being conducted for one cent letter postage. Active steps looking towards the inauguration of the lower postage rate will be taken by congress this winter according to the present outlook.

Now that the parcels post problem has been disposed of, the next important step in postal affairs in this country will be the inauguration of one cent letter postage, according to the officers of the National One Cent Letter Postage Association, which is conducting a campaign for one cent postage.

Business men here are backing the movement for the lower rate. The association already has a big membership in this state, and is constantly seeking to enlarge it, so that when the real battle for lower postage is waged in congress next winter, the association will receive ample backing from the business men, whom it will most benefit.

Many important postal reforms have been inaugurated during the past year, resulting in the elimination of a huge deficit and the accumulation of a creditable cash surplus. In addition to this plan has been adopted for a limited parcels post, to be put into effect early next year. Advocates of one cent postage declare that in simple justice the government must establish the lower rate at once.

Under present conditions first-class mail is paying a surplus to the government of over \$62,000,000 a year. Although it requires two cents to mail a letter anywhere in the United States, it is estimated that it actually costs the government about one cent to carry it. The post office department has always been operated with a view to carrying mail at cost. At the present time the department receives on first-class mail a revenue of at least 84¢ per pound, equal to \$1680 per ton, thus making a profit of 66 per cent. Although first-class mail supplies less one-eighth of the total to image of the mails, yet it pays 75 per cent of the total revenue. This is the principal reason why the advocates of one cent postage claim the rate should be cut in two.

Business men of this town say they would have their postage accounts cut exactly in half were the new rate inaugurated. At the present time they claim, an enormous deficit is caused on second-class mail through the cartage to extreme points throughout the country of magazine mail. Magazines, some of them charging from \$4,000 to \$5,000 a page for advertisements, are carried throughout the United States for one cent per pound or \$20 a ton compared to \$1680 per ton which business men pay on letters. The large proportion of second-class mail matter carried throughout the country is said to be weekly and monthly magazine matter on which publishers are making vast profits.

"You pay more than ninety cents per pound for carrying letters about the United States although it costs less than half that sum to transport them," declares Assistant Postmaster General James J. Britt. "To correct this manifest injustice we

intend to ask congress to lower first-class mail from two cents to one cent and to so adjust other classes as to put them on a cost paying basis.

"I certainly believe that one cent letter postage will pay if rates are adjusted. During the fiscal year of 1911 the government made a profit of \$62,031,990.65 on first-class mail, a profit of \$182,184.29 on third-class mail and a surplus of \$6,601,574 on fourth class mail, while it suffered a loss of \$66,336,662.68 on second class mail."

Hundreds of commercial bodies, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, and national business associations, as well as thousands of individual business houses, have endorsed the campaign for one cent postage. A bill providing for the lower rate will be introduced in congress this winter, and will be supported by commercial bodies and other organizations located all over the country. The American Bankers Association in session at Detroit in September unanimously adopted resolutions favoring one cent postage, and urging the government to adopt the new rate at

this winter's session of congress.

An unusually active campaign on behalf of the propaganda for one cent letter postage is being conducted by the National One Cent Letter Postage Association, which has its headquarters in Cleveland. Its officers are Charles Wm. Burrows, president, and George T. McIntosh, secretary and treasurer. Its advisory board is made up of some of the biggest merchants throughout the country.

Millions of small stamps are being distributed throughout the United States for use on correspondence of business houses, urging the lower rate, and active steps will be taken this winter to press through congress a bill providing for one cent postage.

Schrank Taken to an Asylum

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 25.—John Schrank, who shot Col. Roosevelt, was taken to Northern Hospital for the Insane, near Oshkosh, today, Judge Backus having committed him to that institution on Friday after a commission had adjudged him insane.

The First National Bank Still Grows

Its assets were:

November 1, 1912	\$240,232.01
November 1, 1911	191,402.16
Increase for past year	\$49,829.85

A bank's assets is what it owns in the way of money, surplus profits, real estate, Government bonds, and other personal property.

You can see that there are
240,232.01

behind every dollar that is deposited in this bank. In addition to this we have thirty-five stockholders worth more than one million dollars, and this bank is the largest United States Depository for the Postal Savings Bank in this section.

We appreciate your business, whether large or small, and pay 3% interest on time deposits.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
Barbourville, Kentucky

Hart, Shaffner & Marx

are probably the largest manufacturers of ready-made clothing in the United States. This is a fact pretty generally known by every man who is interested in his personal appearance, but here is a fact not so well known.

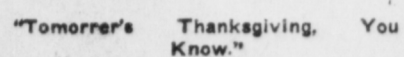
DID YOU KNOW

that you could order a suit or overcoat of any measurement, size, style or design you want and give them seven days time and this suit or coat will be made to your order by as high class tailors as there is in the world and yet you will be charged only the regular price of ready-made clothes. In this way you are sure of a perfect fit and a saving of from \$5 to \$25. All we want is your measurement and selection and in a week we will guarantee the clothes to fit and be perfectly satisfactory.

SMITH, RILEY & CO.
INCORPORATED
BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY

By DONALD ALLEN.

mail a letter for: I haven't mailed a



"Go on! It's probably a letter to her ma, though I didn't see it nor ask. I hope she didn't start for town. It's going to storm for sure, and there ain't but one house on the road where she could find shelter. Look

Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

It was the dim sight of the girl and

and think. When another day came even the cattle could not face the storm nor man move from his door. It was Thanksgiving day. At Uncle Robert's there was a feast to be spread; at Bradley's there was hardly better than goodhouse fare. That the

Pine Knot Injunction Dissolved

cards in plain view of everyone and why this has not been broken up long ago is strange and hard to understand.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

fifty-second as keenly anticipated and enjoyed as the very first.

chants \$25 a week salary. Send 10 cents for sample and outfit. Sirrah Manufacturing Co., 18 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.



The patronage of commercial men solicited
RATES - \$2.00 and up
F. S. LEE, MGR.

WILBUR R. SMITH BUSINESS COLLEGE
For men and women (Lexington College & University)
Its President has years of experience in mercantile and banking business, also 25 years educating young men and women for success. **W. R. SMITH**
JAMES WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington

REV. CHAS. SAGER SAYS

JOHN WILSON R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

L. & N. Time Cars

North Bound

No. 22 Daily, due..... 10:14 a. m.
No. 12 " except Sunday..... 1:52 p. m.
No. 24 Daily, due..... 11:24 p. m.

South Bound

No. 23 Daily, due..... 8:45 p. m.
No. 11 " except Sunday..... 6:42 a. m.
No. 21 Daily, due..... 3:45 a. m.

Street car leaves Hotel Jones twenty minutes before the scheduled time for trains.

Professional Cards.

J. E. FAULKNER

DENTIST

Offices: Knox Street over store of
T. F. Faulkner & Company

PHONE 121

Barbourville, Ky.

Powers & Smith

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT

LAW,

Barbourville, Kentucky.

J. M. ROBSON

LAWYER.

OFFICE: Over First National Bank
BARBOURVILLE, KY.

SOL T. STEELE

LAWYER

Office with Powers, Sampson and
Smith

BARBOURVILLE, - - - KY.

DR. JAS. P. EDMONDS

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

EYES TESTED FOR GLASSES

At Hotel Jones 2nd Monday
of each month.

BARBOURVILLE, KY.

Church Directory

CUMBERLAND RIVER BAPTIST CHURCH

Every Sunday in each month.

Morning Service..... 10:45 a. m.
Evening "..... 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath School..... 9:30 a. m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday..... 7:30 p. m.
REV. A. C. HUTSON, Pastor.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Every Sunday in each month.

Morning Service..... 10:45 a. m.
Evening "..... 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath School..... 9:30 a. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursday..... 7:30 p. m.
M. B. C., 1st & 3rd, Mondays..... 7:30 p. m.
REV. F. W. H. ROP, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH SERVICES

Morning Service..... 11:00 a. m.
Evening "..... 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath School..... 9:45 a. m.
Junior Endeavor..... 1:30 p. m.
S. S. Workers' Com., Tues..... 7:30 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Tuesday..... 7:45 p. m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SERVICES

First and Third Sunday in each month.
Morning Service..... 11:00 a. m.
Evening "..... 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School..... 9:45 a. m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday..... 7:30 p. m.
REV. ROBT. L. BROWN, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH

Second and Fourth Sunday in each month.
Morning Service..... 11:00 a. m.
Evening "..... 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath School..... 9:45 a. m.

ST. GREGORY'S MAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Mass and Sermon every First Sunday of the month, at 8:30 a. m.
Sermon and Evening Prayer, every Third Sunday of the month, at 7:30 p. m.
REV. P. AMBROSE REGER, O. S. B.,
Pastor, Corbin, Ky.

BARBOURVILLE BAKING CO.

Fred Hartman, Proprietor

Bakers of Good Bread
Also

Buns, Rolls, Spanish
Macaroon, Pies, Cakes
and everything found
at a first class bakery

Not only the
cheapest but the best

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

We appreciate the business and patronage given us since the establishment of the firm of Cole, Hughes & Co., and are thankful for the many courtesies extend toward us.

We are trying to justify the confidence imposed in us by giving good goods at low prices and satisfying each and every customer. This is how we have increased our business and this is the method we shall pursue in the future.

While we are on the subject of Thanksgiving, let this remind you that you will need celery, cranberries, etc., for the Thanksgiving dinner. A fresh supply will arrive the first of the week at the Grocery Department of our store.

COLE, HUGHES & CO.,
Barbourville, Ky.

LOCALS

Wallace Gastineau of Middlesboro spent Sunday in this city.

Will McDaniel who is now located at Pineville spent Sunday in this city.

Charlie Wilson is spending a few days vacation this week in Cincinnati.

Mrs. J. R. Tuggle and Mrs. S. T. Davidson are shopping in Louisville this week.

C. E. Davis, of Wasiota, spent a few hours with his parents in this city the first of the week.

A light snow, the first of the season, fell here Sunday morning but did not long remain on the ground.

Wm. Mc G. Dishman who has been in Chicago for several weeks past returned home the last of last week.

Mrs. W. H. Keisling came down from Warren last Friday and returned home Saturday afternoon.

Uncle Ike has installed a victrola musical instrument in his cafe for the entertainment of his patrons.

Mr. Jno. A. Black returned Monday afternoon from Knoxville where he has been visiting for several days past.

Assistant Mine Inspector Perry V. Cole is in Lexington this week assisting in examinations for mine foremen.

W. W. Evans, after a long siege of typhoid, is again improving and is practically out of danger now unless he has a relapse.

Sam Hale was taken ill the latter part of last week and Sunday it developed that he has typhoid. At this time he is getting along fairly well.

Rev. T. B. Stratton filled the pulpit at the M. E. Church in this city last Sunday at both the morning and evening service in the absence of the pastor Rev. Overly.

A tacky party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Beddow last Thursday evening for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid of the M. E. Church which was well attended. A large number of young folks were dressed in ancient garb and Mrs. Allie Howes was awarded the prize for the tackiest one present. A nice sum of money was raised which will be expended in church work.

There will be an old time "spell-in' bee" given at the home of Mrs. Perry V. Cole next Friday evening and the one who "turns them all down" will be awarded a prize. Refreshments will be served and an admission of 10 cents will be charged which will go to the Baptist Ladies' Aid to make payment on the concrete walk at the B. B. I. Everyone is cordially invited.

Get the habit Advertise

A Shower

Mrs. William Keisling was given a shower last Friday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Costello. A large number of beautiful and useful presents were received by Mrs. Keisling, nee Miss Lena Wilson, and all present joined in wishing her a long and happy married life.

Miss Lucy Tinsley Entertains

Miss Lucy Tinsley entertained at her home on Main Street last Thursday evening with a card party. Only those of the younger set were present and all greatly enjoyed the evening which was spent in playing many different games. Several musical selections were rendered during the evening by the young ladies present. At the conclusion of the games delightful refreshments were served consisting of salads and coffee, and the guests departed late in the evening feeling that Miss Tinsley was a charming hostess.

J. R. Jones Resigns as Master Commissioner

J. R. Jones, who has been master Commissioner of the Knox Circuit Court for two years past handed in his resignation last Saturday which was accepted and W. W. Byrley was appointed as such.

Mr. Jones has made an honest and efficient officer and has performed his duties faithfully.

Mr. Byrley who has been appointed to succeed him is well known in the county and we feel sure that he will make capable officer.

Circuit Court Closes

Saturday witnessed the closing of the three week term of the Knox Circuit Court which left the docket in good shape, there being only ten cases remaining for next court at this time.

Last week after we went to press there were two cases of importance tried. In the suit of B. F. Burch against the L. & N. and Cumberland and Railroad Companies the plaintiff was awarded a judgement of \$400.00. In the case of Laura Trivett vs the Interstate Coal Co. the plaintiff was given a judgement of \$1000.00 for injury to her son.

Judge Sampson left Sunday morning for Williamsburg there to open a six week's term of court, at the expiration of which court will again convene here for a six week's term.

Federal Court at London

Federal Court is in session at London this week and several of Knox County's citizens are in attendance there this week either as witnesses or summoned on the jury. John M. Tinsley, T. H. Wilson, and W. S. Woodson were there the first

of the week, but Mr. Tinsley was excused early in the week on account of Mrs. Tinsley not being fully recovered from her illness, and returned home.

Mining Institute is to Meet December 9th.

The Kentucky Mining Institute will meet on December 9 at State University in the College of Mines and Metallurgy and an interesting program has been arranged by the committee composed of H. D. Easton, W. J. Moss and Hywell Davies. Every effort is being made to make the meeting a success, as representatives from mining interests in the State will be present.

UNCLE RUBE

The most pleasing and enjoyable entertainment given in many months in this city was "Uncle Rube" given by students and members of the Union College faculty last Monday evening in the Union College Chapel. Many who attended were given a genuine surprise at the talent displayed, unable to realize that such realistic acting could be found in this city and especially so since the time taken in preparation was far short of that usually taken for such affairs. The stage setting was cleverly arranged faithfully portraying the scenes which were being reproduced and the makeup of the characters was complete.

It is not easy to pick any one individual star from this cast as all were exceedingly clever in their parts. Reuben Rodney, as portrayed by Prof. H. W. Ricketts was a genuine farmer, big hearted and occasionally loving his "nip" of hard cider. He was undoubtedly the star of the cast and his work could hardly have been improved upon.

Prof. H. M. Oldfield, as Deacon Smailey, the bewhiskered villain well represented the character he wished to portray and certainly looked the part.

Prof. C. L. Brown, as Mark, the Deacon's son, could not have been placed to a better advantage. His makeup was great and his impersonation of the good-for-nothing son of his rascally father was all that could have been desired. This part was well taken care of.

Earl Stanfill and T. J. Gilbert as the artist and New York swell, respectively, were dressed appropriately and filled their roles cleverly.

Ike, the hired man, by J. L. Carroll; here was another star. Usually in the part of the country man the acting is overdone and thus the effect is lost, but in this case Mr. Carroll seemed to know when to let well enough alone and carried his part out splendidly.

Walter Jarvis, as Bub Green was a real blubbering rube.

Robert Faulkner, the constable had little opportunity to show his ability as an actor but did well with the part assigned him.

The ladies in the cast—we are almost afraid to comment on their work. Each was cleverly brought out and if any one in particular was the bright and shining star we would not hazard an opinion as to who was this particular one. It was no effort for Miss Eva Swearington to act the part of the pretty "school marin," and Gordon Gray, the young artist, could not have been blamed for trying to find the red ear of corn.

Miss Roberta Sandusky played the part of the charming widow splendidly and those present were not surprised and were glad when she at last received the proposal of marriage. Her makeup was clever and very appropriate.

And now "Tags," the wail from New York. Miss Thelma Stratton did some clever and realistic acting in this role which could not have been improved upon by an amateur in any place.

Altogether the plot was interesting and the thought well portrayed throughout the entire program and those who missed this have cause for regret. The proceeds go to the Athletic Association and a nice little sum was raised.

Louisville Hotel

LOUISVILLE, KY.

On Main Between Sixth and Seventh

American and European Plans

RATES: American Plan \$2.00 and up
European Plan \$1.00 and up

We serve the best American-plan meals in the South

The New Louisville Hotel Co

INCORPORATED

HERMAN STEINHILBER, Mgr.

TONSorial Parlors



DAVIS and MOORE

CORTRIGHT METAL SHINGLES



Storm-proof, too, because they interlock and overlap in such a way that the finest driving snow or rain cannot get under them.
Best roof for country buildings, because they're safe from all the elements.
They'll last as long as the building, and never need repairs.

J. H. BLACKBURN, Agent. BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY
will do well to consult him before purchasing your roofing

G. W. TYE

Livery, Sale & Feed
STABLE.

CORN, HAY, OATS AND
OTHER STOCK FEED.

Nice Rigs Fat Horses.

FURS AND HIDES

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR RAW FURS AND HIDES
Wool on Commission. Write for price list mentioning this ad.
Established 1897
JOHN WHITE & CO. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Choosing Silver

Artistic designs, correct style, brilliant finish, combined with honest value, make

1847
ROGERS BROS.

silverware the choice of discriminating purchasers. This name-to-day stands for the highest grade of plate and exquisite beauty of patterns, assuring long years of service and satisfaction. Its remarkable durability has won it the popular title

"Silver Plate that Wears."

Sold by leading dealers everywhere. Send for catalogue "C.L." showing all patterns.

International Silver Co., Waterbury, Conn.

To Consumptives

Rev. Edward A. Wilson was cured by simple means of a severe throat and lung affection which developed into consumption. If you will write to Mr. Chas. A. Abbott, 60 Ann St., New York City, he will send you (FREE OF CHARGE) Mr. Wilson's full description of his cure. It will cost you nothing and may prove a blessing.

5-24-12

MONEY IN TRAPPING FURS

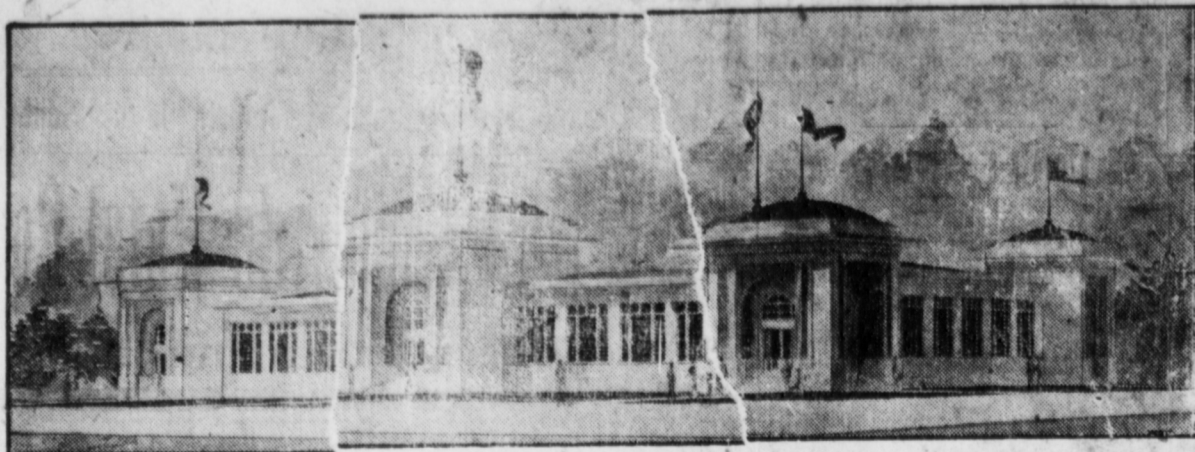
We tell you how, and pay best market prices. We are dealers; established in 1886; and can do BETTER for you than agents or commission merchants. References any bank in Louisville. Write for weekly price list.

M. SABEL & SONS
223-28-31 & 33 E. Market St. LOUISVILLE, KY.
Dealers in Furs, Hides, Wool.



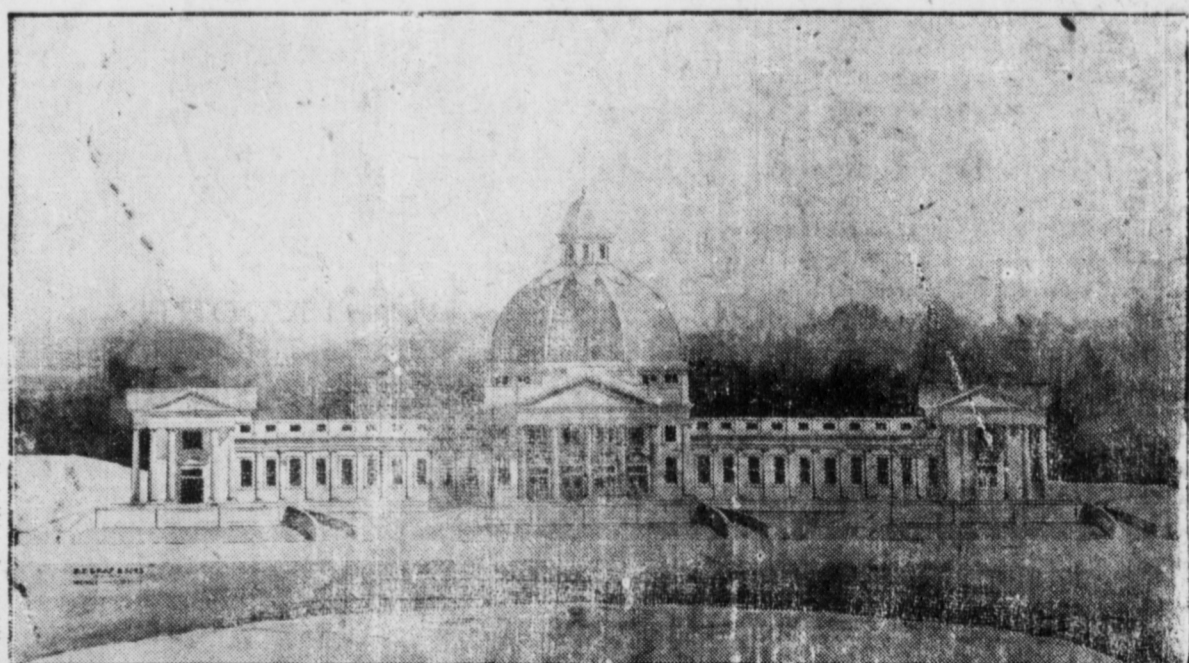
VIEW OF UPPER LAKE AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING, NATIONAL CONSERVATION EXPOSITION, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. and Oct. 1913.

The above view will give some idea of the great beauty of the National Conservation Exposition grounds and the character of the buildings which are now under construction.



EAST TENNESSEE BUILDING, NATIONAL CONSERVATION EXPOSITION, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. and Oct. 1913.

This building is to be erected by the thirty-four counties of the Eastern Division of Tennessee, and will contain exhibits from each county of agricultural products, minerals, hardwoods, etc. This building will contain 30,000 feet of exhibit space, and the displays made therein will show the extent and variety of natural resources of one of the most favored regions of the Middle South.



THE ALL SOUTH BUILDING.

The Southern States Building of the National Conservation Exposition, which will be held at Knoxville for two months, September and October, 1913, will be one of the largest and most attractive structures of this great national show. This building is designed to contain exhibits of manufactured products of the sixteen Southern States, especially such as will show the processes of manufacture which prevent waste and utilize by-products.



VIEW OF LAKE AND FORESTRY BUILDING, NATIONAL CONSERVATION EXPOSITION, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. and Oct. 1913.

The above view shows the Forestry Building, completed, National Conservation Exposition. To the left of this building, as an annex, will be erected the Minerals Building. These buildings will occupy the most beautiful site on the grounds, the elevations being such as to afford a bird's-eye view of lakes, drives, buildings and amusement district.

NATIONAL CONSERVATION EXPOSITION,

Knoxville, Tennessee, September and October, 1913, Provides Attractive Grounds For Amusement District.

The section of the grounds of the National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., September and October, 1913, which has been set aside as the amusement district, will be arranged by landscape architects with a view to making the location one of extraordinary attractiveness. Terrace

Park, as it is known, will be famous always hereafter. The plan decided upon by the exposition management in this feature will, when carried out, afford the most unique display and arrangement of grounds ever seen in a midway section. The lay of the land is such as to permit of a street that will traverse the section from the main gateway on the lake to the lower end, returning in a gradual curve to a point near the beginning and again winding toward the upper side of the grounds back to the lower park entrance. This will afford a series of terraces, and the amusement places will be so arranged to rise in tiers from the lake front

to the back of the grounds. It does not require a stretch of imagination to picture the appearance of this section when illuminated at night. This plan is part of the general landscape work which will be carried out in all parts of the exposition grounds. The management feels that one of the greatest attractions which the exposition can present to visitors can be formed by utilizing the natural beauty of the location in modern landscape work. A beautiful park is quite as necessary as fine buildings and exhibits, and the locality lends itself to the most artistic plans that a landscape artist could design.

OUTLINE OF PLANS FOR EXHIBITS

National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., 1913. Planned in Accordance With History

RESOURCES OF SOUTHLAND

Will illustrate the Ways in Which the Natural Wealth in Forests, Minerals and Human Efficiency May Be More Effectively Utilized.

The National Conservation Exposition is planned in accordance with exposition history especially to illustrate the modern idea of forecasting prospective development, especially throughout the Southern States. In a broad way the design is to illustrate the ways in which the natural wealth in forests, waters, minerals, and human efficiency are now used and may be still more effectively utilized in promoting the prosperity and assuring the perpetuity of the American people.

The Resources in Lands.

Recognizing the soil made fruitful by the natural water supply as that resource on which more than all others the generations of men must depend for materials for food and clothing, it is planned to devote large space to the exhibits of the soil and its products, of the best methods of maintaining and increasing production, and of progress in improving the grade and yields of plant and animal products.

Forest Resources.

Our forest resources are second in importance only to the land itself, because of the many important industries for which the forest furnishes the raw material, and of the forest's beneficent influences upon such other natural riches as waters for irrigation, power and navigation, fish and game animals, and the land itself. Considerable attention is to be devoted to forest exhibits.

It is planned to illustrate the existing forest resources, with their production and reproduction, their utilization, and their influences upon other resources.

Water Resources.

The water resources of the country in general and of the South in particular will be displayed with reference to the use of water (a) for domestic supply, (b) for agricultural production (whether applied by natural means or irrigation), (c) for power, and (d) for navigation.

Mineral.

The mineral resources of the country as a whole and especially of South-eastern United States will be exhibited as the chief basis for the greatness of this country in manufacturing and as a means of maintaining our industrial supremacy.

Human Efficiency—Health.

By far the most important of all our natural resources is man himself. It is to render his life more efficient that any form of conservation is advocated. Those vital forces intimate to himself are highest and noblest, and to their development, conservation and best use deep thought and great effort should be devoted.

The abolition of child labor, particularly in the Southern States, the reduction of infant mortality, the eradication of disease, especially tuberculosis, the hook worm and typhoid fever will be graphically presented.

Education.

Another most important element in human development is education. The school is a crucial problem in the commercial upbuilding of the Southern States. School hygiene and sanitation, domestic economy, vocational training, industrial education for the negro, and rural school advancement shall be subjects for exhibition and shall be presented in the form of model demonstrations and in other ways.

Domestic Economy.

So important is this subject considered as an element in greater human efficiency that, although it might properly be included as a part of another section, it is thought well to devote a separate paragraph to it. Home-making is the first and most important step in nation making. The work of the wife and mother in the establishment and maintenance of a comfortable home, in the preparing of proper foods and by her wisdom and radiation of domestic tranquility and happiness can contribute at least as much to the prosperity of the nation and the efficiency of its citizens as can the husband and father by his efforts in the outside world.

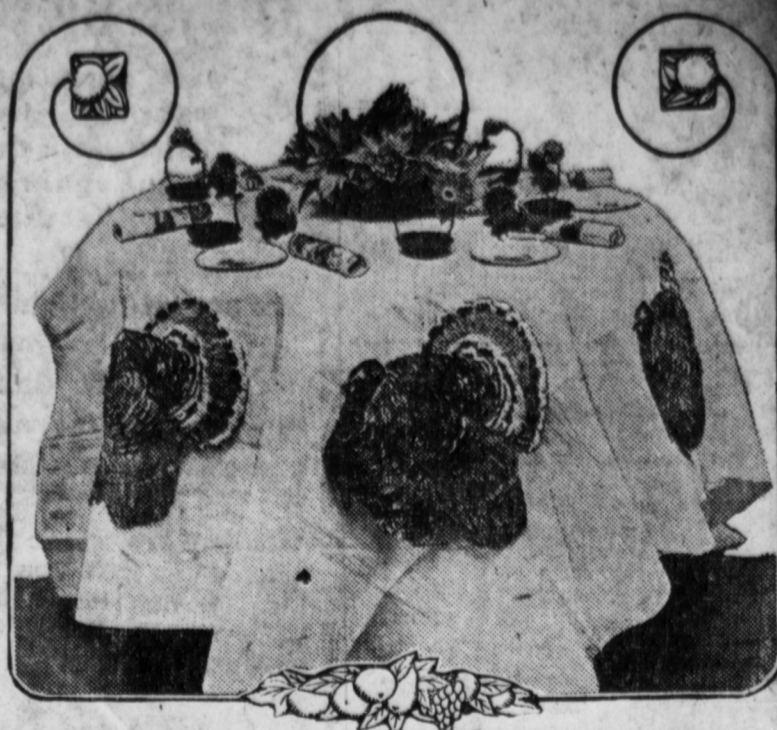
Good Roads.

Good roads are necessary requisites to development. Exhibits will be made of good roads in the form of (1) actual demonstration roads, (2) models showing materials, manner of construction, and the finished work, (3) road making materials and machinery, (4) maps of important highways, (5) photographic enlargements of both good and bad roads and the consequences and industrial and social conditions attending each.

Fish and Game Resources.

The co-operation of Audubon societies, fish and game commissions, and other organizations for the preservation of bird and animal life will be shown in exhibiting our animal resources and encouraging their perpetuation.

PRETTY THANKSGIVING DAY DINNER TABLE



By ADELE MENDEL.

HOW much easier it is for the hostess of today to prepare for a Thanksgiving dinner than it was for the hostess of a hundred years ago! Then it meant not hours, but weeks of planning, for the hostess had none of the conveniences or labor saving devices that we are so familiar with as necessities today. No indeed, her dinner had to be cooked on an open fire, not on a modern range or gas stove. Electricity would have seemed nothing less than a miracle. The simple utensils used in the home of the present day would have caused the greatest amount of astonishment. A lemon squeezer would have been regarded as a curious object, but then so would have been a food chopper, an egg beater, or a can opener.

The coffee was always roasted and ground at home. There was no prepared mustard, cocoa, vanilla, gelatin or prepared yeast. String beans, lima beans, asparagus or peas were not served in November. Tomatoes were called love apples and were not recognized as a vegetable. Everything was home made, for groceries were not delivered at the house in sealed packages.

There were few hothouse flowers such as we are accustomed to see adorn our tables. The flowers were all of the old-fashioned variety. Orchids were unknown, the chrysanthemums were very small; roses were not like the roses of today, but carnations were used in abundance.

Invitations had to be issued a long time ahead to insure a reply, if the guest resided at any distance.

Verily, we have much to be grateful for, when we consider how many wonderful inventions there have been to lighten the housekeeper's labors. Now, when Thanksgiving is celebrated in every state in the Union, there is no one who hasn't something to be thankful for.

Thanksgiving ever is a day of pleasant reminiscences; a day when the family and friends are gathered around the well laden table in a spirit of rejoicing. Hospitality is the characteristic note of the day and it really ought to be a pleasure and a glad some task to plan a Thanksgiving dinner.

The housewife of 1912 will be wise if she follows the example of her great grandmother and plans her dinner and table decorations in advance so that she will have little to do on Thanksgiving day.

The decorations for a Thanksgiving table would be very effective if it had for its main decorations the turkey. For, what is a Thanksgiving dinner without a turkey? The table cloth around the edge of the table is trimmed with large sized turkeys cut out of crepe paper in realistic coloring. Paper turkeys hold the place cards. The same bird ornaments the napkins. Small baskets trimmed with chrysanthemums hold the salted almonds. For the center decoration of the table use a large dark red basket filled with ears of corn. The imitation corn and leaves can be made of yellow paper with green paper for leaves. Wheat, oats, fruit, or flowers or anything in keeping with the harvest idea may be used.

A college girl who has taken up the business of making table souvenirs and decorations has gone to America's early history for the appropriate little things used at Thanksgiving. Taking the year 1630 as the proper period for her charming trifles—the year in which the first Thanksgiving was celebrated in Boston—the clever girl has turned out little puppets dressed as the Pilgrim fathers, Indians and many a fair New England maid known in song and story. She has made crude cardboard houses, covered with log-cabin paper, and for the animals used by the first settlers she goes to the toy store, where suitable and cheap trifles are found.

For the finer Thanksgiving tables she arranges, her New England scenes of those long ago times are as instructive as they are beautiful. The center of the table is always used for the picture she wishes to represent, and there, with her quaint dolls, her Puritan maids and men, her primitive homes, wigwags, wild turkeys, deer, ducks, cannon and what-not, she will turn out pictures as amusing to grown-ups as to children.

Some of this brilliant woman's notions could be copied at home with very little expenditure. The history books give any number of pretty scenes to copy from and by choosing

the least elaborate the work would be lessened and the effect be just as good.

For instance, there was always a blockhouse in ye olden days, with cannon before it, and turkeys were roasted in the open air, and there were piles of corn when the harvest was in and so on. In a farm home it would be easy to have dried ears of corn about, shucks and all showing, and in a city ears of popcorn could be used.

Take the blockhouse scene and prepare the picture for the possible invasion of hostile Indians. Cover a square cardboard box with brown paper for the log house; trace over it with black crayon a rude imitation of logs, cut slit windows, put on a rough chimney and leave the door half open, with a little doll, dressed as a Puritan child, peeping out. About the blockhouse group some toy pine trees, one or two Puritan men, two maids and maybe a friendly Indian with feathered headdress. The maids and child are dressed in grave gray gowns with white kerchiefs and caps, and the white men wear buff-colored knee-breeches, red waistcoats and green or gray tail coats. The good Indian wears war paint and, maybe, drags a cloak of fur behind him. Dolls for the purpose can be had at 10 cents apiece—four inches high—and they could be dressed in tissue paper. They are held to the table with long black headed pins, or rather to a board upon which the scene is set and afterward covered over in suitable manner. One of the metal turkeys, sold now in all the candy and toyshops for Thanksgiving, could appear in the scene and also a deer and a fat goose. The birds and animals can be had from five cents up.

All the things mentioned in these dramatic times could be symbolized with pretty trifles bought at the ten cent store or elsewhere, for favors. The following things are seen and are all suitable: Papier mache pumpkin pies, candy boxes made like ears of corn, kegs, cannon, Indian baskets and tomahawks. The kegs were always a part of the New England Thanksgiving, and they held root beer—made by the Indian women—and molasses, which was used for the pies famous to this day.

Another amusing idea for a Thanksgiving table scene could be a demonstration of the great progress of the years. This scene might hold a paper aeroplane, an automobile, little French handboxes and dolls dressed to depict the various races that have invaded the country. There could be a negro, a Chinaman, a Russian Cossack, an Indian laborer, a German, a Frenchman and so on. There should be little America flags for souvenirs or trimmings, flag candy boxes and plenty of red, white and blue ribbon tying souvenirs, place cards and menus.

All the candy holders made for the season show some red, white and blue, while the paper napkins and table covers have just the right things in their rough picture borders.

PUMPKIN TIME IN BUGVILLE.



Greedy Bug—Gracious! If I could only get one of those pumpkins home, what fine pies we could have for Thanksgiving!

All Have Joys.

While many have sorrows, all have joys, and these are the supreme occasion of thanks. "Oh, give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good, for his mercy endureth forever!" exclaims the psalmist, who at another time observes: "Out of the depth cried I unto the Lord and he heard me."

So kind in order to be kind enough. —Marivaux.